various facets of water resources management. The policy further provides for inter basin transfer of river water from the flood prone areas to the water scarce areas. These measures aim at sustainable and equitable development of water resources and water security in the country.

There is an average annual precipitation (including snowfall) of 4000 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in the country. Out of this, the annual average flow in the river systems of the country is 1869 BCM. The utilizable surface water is assessed as 690 BCM and the annual replenishable ground water resource is about 432 BCM. Out of which 605 BCM is being presently utilised through Surface and Ground water resources. Besides, additional water will be used through inter-basin transfers as envisaged in the National perspective Plan for water resources development. Utilisation of balance water is to be done through various schemes of water resources development and its conservation. Water being a State subject. Plans for conservation of water and its sustainable development are formulated, planned and executed by the State Governments as per their requirements and priorities from their own resources. The cost of development and conservation of water for diverse purposes through conventional and other methods has not been worked out.

Outcome of the Cauvery Water Meeting

751. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:
SHRI V. V. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held in Delhi on Cauvery water issue on 27th August, 2002;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve the longstanding issue of Cauvery water sharing dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The 4th Meeting of Cauvery River Authority, which is charged with giving effect to the implementation of Interim Order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

dated 25th June, 1991 and related subsequent orders, was held on 27th August, 2002. In the meeting it was agreed that there is a distress situation in the Cauvery basin and that the distress will need to be shared among all the basin States and the details of distress sharing formula can be worked out by the Monitoring Committee within a fortnight.

(c) The Cauvery Water Dispute between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry was referred to a Tribunal under the provisions of ISWD Act, 1956 in June 1990. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has passed an interim order of June 25, 1991 and is holding regular hearings for adjudicating the Cauvery Water Dispute.

Irrigation Facilities

752. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of increasing the additional irrigation capacity during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the target fixed primarily at the time of finalising the Ninth Five Year Plan and the amount earmarked for achieving the said target; and

(c) the total additional irrigation facility created at the end of Ninth Five Year Plan also the total amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a State subject, progress in irrigation development is dependent on the performance of respective State Governments. The target set by Planning Commission for creation of additional irrigation potential during the Ninth Five Year Plan was 17.05 million hectare. However, due to varied reasons including constraint of resources, the additional irrigation potential during the Ninth Plan is anticipated to be 9.15 million hectares (provisional).

The agreed outlay for the irrigation sector under the Central and State Plan together in the Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs. 52344.07 crore and the corresponding anticipated expenditure was Rs. 57611.63 crore.